

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9071.

日四初月正年三十緒光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1887.

四岸禮

號七十二月正英港香

[PRICE 8d PER MONTH]

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
January 26, MONOCACY, American gunboat, from Canton.  
January 26, DUNUM, British steamer, 361 G. Anderson, Bangkok 17th January, General.—YEN FAT HONG.  
January 26, JASON, British steamer, 1,411 Miligan, Shanghai 23rd January, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

CLEARANCES.  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
26TH JANUARY.

Glencon, British str., for Singapore.  
Angora, British str., for Joham Jawa.  
Messer, British str., for Yokohama.  
Adolph, German brig, for Hamburg.  
Hathaway, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.  
January 26, HILGONG, British steamer, for Swatow.

January 26, SIGNAL, German steamer, for Hoboaw.

January 26, SOCHOW, British str., for Macao.

January 26, ALDEN BESSIE, American bark, for Victoria (P.C.).

January 26, GLENCON, British str., for London.

PASSENGERS.  
ARRIVED.

Per Danube, str., from Bangkok.—Chinese.

REPORTS.  
The British steamer Jason, from Shanghai, 23rd January, reports had made to fresh monsoon and heavy rain throughout the passage.

The British steamer Danube, from Bangkok, 17th January, reports had light airs and calms in Gulf of Siam; from Pulau Obo Cape Padaran strong monsoon with high head sea; light monsoon and fine weather from Padar to 19th; to port strong monsoon with heavy seas and drizzling rainy weather.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.  
January ARRIVALS.

10. Ling-fung, Chinese cruiser, from a cruise.

11. Yuen Wo, British str., from Hankow.

12. Kiang-kiang, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

13. Nanchow, British str., from Chusan.

14. G. H. Warps, British str., from Nagasaki.

15. Fookang, British str., from Hongkong.

16. Peking, British str., from Hongkong.

17. Wenchow, British str., from Swatow.

18. Wuchang, British steamer, from Ningpo.

19. Neutius, Ger. g.s., from Ningpo.

20. Kiang-kiang, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

21. Neutius, French str., from Hongkong.

22. Taiwan, British str., from Hongkong.

23. Ling-fung, Chinese g.s., from a cruise.

24. Fifehine, British bark, from Antwerp.

25. Batavia, British str., from Foochow.

26. Ngankin, British str., from Hankow.

27. Neutius, Chinese steamer, from Chefoo.

28. Kiang-kiang, Chinese str., from Wuchow.

29. Neutius, British str., from Ningpo.

30. Pao-hu, British str., from Hankow.

31. Iwase, German str., from Nagasaki.

32. Wiaman, German str., from Nagasaki.

33. Jason, British str., from Liverpool.

34. Kiang-kiang, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

35. Lee-sang, British str., from Hongkong.

36. Sud, British str., from Swatow.

37. Neutius, British str., from Ningpo.

38. Hothow, British str., from Swatow.

39. Hothow, British str., from Ningpo.

40. Fushan, Chinese str., for Hongkong.

41. Yuen Wo, British str., for Hankow.

42. Kiang-kiang, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

43. Tokio Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.

44. Neutius, British str., for Foochow.

45. Kiang-kiang, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

46. Fookang, British str., for Foochow.

47. Chungking, British str., for Ningpo.

48. Ling-fung, Chinese str., for a cruise.

49. Kiang-kiang, British str., for Hongkong.

50. Fookang, British str., for Ningpo.

51. Ling-fung, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

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145. Fookang, British str., for Ningpo.

146. Kiang-kiang, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED, are now offering for Sale at greatly reduced prices the remainder of their SEASON'S STOCK OF CHRISTMAS CONFETIONERY, comprising— CRYSTALLIZED FIGS, APRICOTS, GREENGAGES, &c. BOXED FRUITS, FIGS, RAISINS, JORDON ALMONDS, ASSORTED FRENCH SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, FANCY BOXES, CRACKERS, &c., &c.

The distribution of prizes will take place at the Italian Concert on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at 8 P.M.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED, HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 14th January, 1887.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. At that hour supply is limited.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 27TH, 1887.

The weakness of French Ministries, the kaleidoscopic manner in which one succeeds another, appears to be one of the chief factors in producing uneasiness at the political situation. It is stated that the fall of the FAUCONET Ministry has had a bad effect in St. Petersburg tending to a reaction against the French alliance, though whether this is really the case or not is of course doubtful.

But the circumstance that the twenty-first Ministry of the Third Republic has been formed by a politician of the rank and calibre of M. RENE GOULZET has certainly not tended to give confidence in its stability, while the appointment of an unknown and obscure man like M. FLAUVENS to the important portfolio of Foreign Affairs has served to deepen distrust and engender doubt as to the policy of the new Administration. General BOULANGER, who was Minister of War in M. DE FREYCINER's Cabinet, has accepted the same post under M. GOUZET, and is without doubt the central figure in the Ministry not only in France but in the eyes of foreign Powers. Unfortunately for the maintenance of good relations between France and Germany, General BOULANGER has become associated in the minds of Germans with the cause of *la rance*.

He is in his own country, and his growing popularity among his fellow countrymen is therefore, and not unnaturally, regarded with grave suspicion in Germany. The Times' Paris correspondent does not seem to share in the suspicions elsewhere felt concerning the French Minister of War. Writing on the 12th ult. he says:—"Whether sincerely or affectedly apprehensive, Germany seems to regard General BOULANGER as a cause of uneasiness. She seems unaware that his popularity is much more civil than military. He has hitherto done nothing to justify German alarms. He has taken no step, he has introduced no reform, bespeaking military capacity administrative talent; and, however, so far from having become a more formidable, shows marked hesitation at joining in the wars. It is true, indeed, that he has been very popular with both extremes of society, and at revolutionary gatherings, where the name of CLEMENCEAU or MAHER is boasted, that of BOULANGER is cheered; while, in the Chamber the Reactionary Democrats seem to have forgotten the Due D'ALMAU's letters, and make curious advances to General BOULANGER, as though they thought he might be General of the Reaction. These, however, are probably tactics for masking him supported by the Radicals. The latter support him so strenuously in the Chamber and in the streets that M. GOUZET, whatever secret longing he might have, would not have ventured on forming a Ministry without him." The writer above quoted, however, later on admits that General BOULANGER may reserve some surprises for Radicals and Royalists alike, and possibly even for those Germans who credit him with dreams of revenge. No one can be surprised that Prince BISMARCK should regard the rise to power of any military man in France with profound misgiving. In a country where all the rulers past and present are mediocrities, a country where military prowess is regarded with such unbounded admiration, and where the head of the army, if sufficiently popular with the troops, can so readily become Dictator of the country, the German Chancellor naturally scents danger in the increasing popularity of the most active of the French Generals. Nor is it wonderful that the other members of the Gonzer Cabinet should also entertain both jealousy and alarm at the advances made by the War Minister in public favour. As the most commanding figure in its personnel, as the Minister who, it is felt, is not in the same way as his colleagues a Minister of the hour, General BOULANGER stands out in relief, and he also gathers sufficient importance from the very insignificance of the Premier and the Foreign Minister. If, however, the jealousy felt of the General's popularity has led to bickerings and disputes, the GOUZET Ministry will be riding for a fall, and their tenure of power—never likely to be lengthy—will prove even shorter than that of most of the score of Ministries that have preceded them. Were the continuance in office or otherwise of the Gonzer Ministry likely only to influence politics in France, we might watch with equanimity the course of affairs, and speculate without uneasiness on the chances of a return to office of M. FERRY or DE FREYCINER, or the rise to power of M. WILSON, the President's son-in-law. But unfortunately in the present condition of Europe, the instability of Cabinets in France seriously affects the course of foreign

politics generally, and is calculated at some unhappy moment to precipitate an explosion and bring about the "inevitable war" which Prince BISMARCK and Count von MOLZKE have so recently referred to with such solemn gravity in the Reichstag. And there is too much reason to fear that in this case the beginning of strife would prove like the letting out of waters, seeing that all the nations of Europe stand ready for a fray—a big war which can only be averted by the exercise of mutual forbearance and a determination to find a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue by mutual concessions.

The American gunboat *Monocacy*, Commander Henry Goss, arrived here yesterday from Canton.

The distribution of prizes will take place at the Italian Concert on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at 8 P.M.

The visitors to the City Hall Museum during the week ending 23rd January were 315 Europeans and 1,767 Chinese.

The General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China steamer *Tsingtao*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 23rd instant.

An inquest was held in the goal yesterday afternoon on the body of prisoner named Awan, 36 years of age, who died in the goal hospital that morning of intermitting fever. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

The *Monocacy* says that the Chinese gunboat *Chiakai* arrived at Chaofo on the 14th January, from Port Arthur with despatches, mails, etc. She reports Port Arthur perfectly clear of ice.

The entries for the Hongkong Jockey Club meeting, 1887, were published yesterday. There are thirty-one subscription Griffins entered, the full number appear in the Valley Stakes and the Broken Cup, thirty in the Conqueror's Cup, twenty-nine in the German Cup, and the same number in the Farwell Cup. For the Hongkong Derby there are fifteen entries, representing four stables.

A meeting of the Celestial Prebopry held at the Masonic Hall, Shanghai, on the 20th inst., the following officers were installed for the ensuing year, viz.—R. A. J. Anderson, Eminence Preceptor; W. C. Howard, Prelate; W. G. Colbeck, Vice-Prelate; H. M. Perkins, Registrar; M. E. Cook, Sub-Marshal; C. L. Vincent, Capt. of the Guard; C. Marritt, Equerry. The ceremony of installation was performed by Sir Knight I. J. Miller.

With the exception of the inevitable batch of offenders against the regulations as firing crackers there were only about half a dozen military cases before the Police Court for trial yesterday morning. The crackler fires to the number of over a hundred were fined 50 cents each. There was another case also connected with the festive season, Mr. Thomas Eluan, an assistant to Messrs. Greenbaum & Co., was in answer to a complaint charged him with having assaulted two lobsangs on Sunday night (Chinese New Year's Eve) by throwing burning crackers at them and damaging their uniforms to the extent of \$12. The defendant was allowed to settle the matter by payment of the damage. This was part of a good deal of very creditable horse play with lighted crackers which a large number of Europeans were indulging in that night.

The following are the Orders of the Day for tomorrow afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council:

1.—Mr. MacEwen, pursuant to notice, will ask— That His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, to the Secretary of State, No. 1, of the 1st August, 1886, in pursuance of the Finance Committee, be laid on the table.

2.—Second reading of the following Bills:

(a)—An Ordinance to regulate the Exports of Tea and other Secret Societies and for the Punishment of the Members thereof.

(b)—An Ordinance to regulate the carrying and packing of rice.

(c)—To go into Committee on the following Bills:

(a)—An Ordinance for promulgating the Revision of the State Law by repealing certain enactments of former laws to be in force by Decree unnecessary.

(b)—An Ordinance to amend the Law respecting Defamation.

(c)—A Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 8 of 1879.

China New Year. They do not seem to have brought the fire season to a close, as he generally has the case, for yesterday, at about 1.15 p.m., there was another alarm. This outbreak was within a few doors of the scene of the last fire, on the opposite side of the street, at No. 57, a Chinese shop. Owing to the rain then falling, and to the large amount which had descended during the previous 24 hours, exposed woodwork was still wetted, and the danger of the spread of the flames thereby increased.

Mr. Breton said he was aware of that, but he did not think the Acting Attorney-General would have founded the charge, but would have to be called to the Police Court to be re-committed under the charge of arson.

Mr. Breton said he must have come to the conclusion that the present was the only charge that could be so brought.

Mr. Breton said he was aware of that, but he did not think the Acting Attorney-General would have founded the charge, but would have to be called to the Police Court to be re-committed under the charge of arson.

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For American bark *Athena*, sailed on the 25th January.—For Victoria, V.I.—1,377 packages tea, 453 packages oil, 87 sheets opium, 21,600 bars rice, 265 packages soy, 102 boxes sugar, 1,107 packages sambaloo, 13 packages joss-sticks, 50 bars rice flour, 40 bags root flour, 60 bags sugar to prevent, 200 bags flour, 200 bags rice, 21 boxes tobacco, 29 packages chinaware, 31 bags beans, and 2,435 packages merchandise.

## EXCHANGE.

On LONDON.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 3/3  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/3  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/4  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4  
Credit, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4  
On PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/19  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/29  
New YORK.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 81  
Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 824  
On SHANGHAI.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 2/24  
Bank on demand ..... 2/24  
On CALCUTTA.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 2/24  
Bank on demand ..... 2/24  
On SHENZHEN.—  
Bank at sight ..... 712  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 724

## SHARES.

Quotations are:—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—154  
Union Bank, premium, sellers  
Underwriters Society of Canton, Limited—  
\$83 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$56 per share.  
North China Insurance—The 280 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—The 114 per share.

On Tsin Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per share.

On Tsing Insurance Company, Limited—The 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$75 per share, or div. sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$430 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$90 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Company's Shares—118 per cent. prem. sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$82 per cent. prem. sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—  
5 per cent. discount, sellers.

China and Mauila Steamship Company, Limited—  
30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$46 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$125 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$195 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$128 per share.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$40 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$160 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—  
\$15 per share, sellers.

Panjin and Sungari Dian Sambava Mining Company, Limited—\$164 per share, sellers.

Peak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tin, 18 per share.

Hongkong Rape Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$52 per share.

Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited—\$9 per cent. discount.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$3 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—10 per cent. prem.

Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$22 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Government 1885 Dollar Loan—  
3 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Nansen, Farnham & Co.'s Register.)

January 25th, 1887.

Barometer—9 a.m. .... 30.078

Barometer—1 p.m. .... 30.068

Barometer—1 p.m. .... 29.987

Thermometer—1 p.m. .... 53

Thermometer—1 p.m. .... 54

Thermometer—1 p.m. .... 55

Thermometer—1 p.m. .... 55

Thermometer—1 p.m. .... 55

Thermometer—Maximum ..... 55

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) ..... 53

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

FIVE TO SIXTEEN JANUARY, 1887.

HIGH WATER.

Height. Mean Time. Height. Hongkong Mean Time. Height.

10. 27 m 10 29.4 10 51.5 10 51.5

10. 28 m 10 14.4 10 45.5 10 45.5

10. 29 m 10 43.4 10 51.5 10 51.5

10. 30 m 11.1 10 51.5 10 51.5

10. 31 m 1 44.4 10 51.5 10 51.5

The height of mean-sun level has been determined at 7:455 feet above the tide (as per the Victoria Naval Yard); and the Low-water Dryer Spring Tide, to which datum the height of the mean-sun level has been referred, is 10.000 feet.

The height in the Table is marked with a minus sign, +, and the Low-water Dryer Spring Tide, as indicated by the bracketed figure above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTRY.

28th January, 1887, at 1 p.m.

STATION. Height. Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind.

Macau ..... 97 88 22 1 1 1 1 1 1

Hongkong ..... 101 91 22 1 1 1 1 1 1

Amoy ..... 97 89 22 1 1 1 1 1 1

Fuscow ..... 90.17 89 22 1 1 1 1 1 1

Shanghai ..... 90.17 89 22 1 1 1 1 1 1

Napier ..... 90.56 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Wash. .... 10.18 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The Barometer is for sea-level and indicates for N.E. winds, and increases as the pressure falls, and the weather becomes wet and along the E.S. coast.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 28th January, 1887.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Previous On date On date On date

at 9 a.m. at 10 a.m. at 4 p.m.

Barometer ..... 30.64 30.71 30.62

Temperature ..... 63 63 63

Humidity ..... 87 89 89

Direction of wind E. E.N.E. E.N.E.

Force of wind 1 2 3

Weather ..... 0.7 0.7 0.7

Rain ..... 3.31 3.31

1.—Barometers reduced to 30 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2.—Barometers in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3.—Temperature in degrees Celsius.

4.—Force of wind according to Beaufort Scale.

5.—Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind.

6.—Barometer in inches, tenths and hundredths.

7.—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 28th January, 1887.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLIE."

—HEIDSEICK & CO.,  
MONOPOLIE (See "Monopolie").  
Do. Gold Fol. "Dry" (extra dry).  
CARLOWITZ & CO.,  
Solo Agents for

HEIDSEICK & CO., REIMS,  
For Hongkong, China, and the East.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1887. [1294]

## GUN FOR SALE.

DOUBLE BARRELLED CENTRAL FIRE BRECHING LOADING SHOT GUN 12 Bore, Patent French Action rebounding Locks, in Leather Case, with Loading Tools and a small quantity of Ammunition. Cost £125 new when, and is now in condition equal to new. To be had a bargain for £50.

Apply, Caro de Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1887. [1292]

## FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER, "ZUR EICKE," KIEL,  
88 per Case of 4 dozen quarts.

EDUARD SCHILLHAAS & CO.,  
Solo Agents,

Hongkong and China, 1st January, 1887. [2073]

## FOR SALE.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1887,  
FOR THE DESK,  
In RED and BLACK.

FOR SALE IMITATION MOROCCO CASE,  
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

KELLY & WALSH, W. BREWER, LANE,  
CRAWFORD & CO.

## FOR SALE.

PAUL DUBOIS & CO'S,  
CLARET, GRAND VIN LEVYSE, 1886 WHITE SEAL,  
21 per case of 12 dozen bottles.

PAUL DUBOIS & CO'S,  
CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE,  
1886, per case of 12 dozen bottles.

PAUL DUBOIS & CO'S,  
CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE,  
1886, per case of 12 dozen bottles.

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CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE,  
1886, per case of 12 dozen bottles.

PAUL DUBOIS & CO'S,  
CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE,  
1886,

## EXTRACTS.

## TIRED EYES.

People speak about their eyes being tired, meaning that the notion, or seeing portion of the eye is fatigued, but such is not the case, the fatigue is in the inner and outer muscles attached to the eyeball and the muscle of accommodation, which surrounds the lens of the eye. When a near object is to be looked at this muscle relaxes and allows the lens to thicken, increasing its refractive power. The inner and outer muscles are used in covering the eye on the object to be looked at, the inner one being especially used when a near object is looked at. It is in the three muscles mentioned that the fatigue is felt, and relief is secured temporarily by closing the eyes or gazing at distant objects. The usual indication of fatigue is the redness of the rim of the eyelid, hooking a congested state of the inner surface accompanied with some pain. Sometimes this weariness indicates the need of glasses rightly adapted to the person, and in other cases the true remedy is to massage the eye and its surroundings as far as may be with the hand wet in cold water.—*Herald of Health*.

## THE FINEST HOUSE OF WORSHIP IN THE WHOLE MOSLEM WORLD.

Sultan Selim's Mosque at Adrianople is the finest in the Moslem world. Seen from a distance in the train, its rotunda and four tall minarets make it look to western eyes like a giant in meadows; all that is needed is care and attention. He and I have discussed the plan you suggest respecting Ethel, and he wishes me to say that if these Chilblud's consent to receive her, he will himself run down and make arrangements, as he would not trust her to a person he had never seen. Ethel, child-like, delighted at the idea of a change, and such a very novel one, too. Joseph thinks you are mistaken in supposing us over-anxious, and as it is worth while spending a day at Adrianople, it only to see the inside of this marvellous building. Since the Russians last came here and stamped all over the place with their muddy boots, the Turks are no longer particular about requiring Grouns to go in unshod. A servant brings expensive babouches, which drag on over your boots, and then you take respectfully over the exquisitely clean matting which covers the entire floor. The vast expanse of this circular floor, the height of the dome, the countless painted arches and columns, and the perfect stillness of the place, broken only by the plashing of a small fountain into a marble basin, produce a strangely subduing effect. Thousands and thousands of coloured oil lamps hang in garlands from the pillars and walls, and when all these are lighted up for a religious festival, and when the floor cannot be seen for the multitude of worshippers all kneeling, and with their heads bent and their palms on their thighs, the sight, as those who have witnessed it say, is one never to be forgotten. This mosque or Selim has 999 windows, and a thousand which is closed. The great Sultan had ordered a thousand windows, and when he heard that there was one short, he sent for the architect and stroked his beard with an air which boded no good; but the architect, who deserved to live in the days of ruff advertisements, remarked that a mosque with a thousand windows would convey nothing of oddity to the curious, whereas a mosque with 999 windows and one closed would set people talking and wondering for ages. The mosque has another legend connected with a stone violet plant which is carved over its fountain. A poor man who owned part of the ground over which the mosque is built refused to sell his land, unless his violet which had been planted by his wife was allowed to bloom upon it. The Sultan accepted the condition and the violet was carefully reared in and tended, but in time it died, and the sovereign ordered that a fountain should be erected on the spot where it had blossomed, and that stone violet should be carved upon it as a symbol of marital constancy.—*Times*.

## VICE IN LONDON.

There are ominous mutterings about the growth of vice, especially in London society. Luxury, great cities, and dotedon marriage are sure to produce their effect. Probably whatever corruption there is extends to all classes, though the scandal sticks to the higher, and especially to members of the House of Lords, which would do well to introduce a censorship. Beyond this, too, there are abysses here and there in human nature. But we need not listen to the foci of the sensation-mongering alchemist. English homes, apparently, in general are pure, and man and wife are true to each other. In the country, where the young squires must have opportunities, one hardly ever hears of case of seduction. But it would not be wonderful if in the moral interregnum between the reign of religion and that of science, supposing that a reign of science is coming, self-indulgence should become more unrestrained. Bishop Fraser, who was a man of sense and no bigot, used to say positively that it had. Nor would it be surprising if this were to extend to the political and commercial, as well as social sphere. There is another quarter besides that which "Minotaur" writes, to which the attention of those who specially concern themselves with these questions might be turned. A female writer told us the other day that life was poorly spent in hearing babies, preparing to bear babies, and sucking babies. If the revolt against matronity spreads in England it must produce, besides the decay of the race, sinister consequences of other kinds.

"Heaven help us!" said the child, "and you are a very rude man to say so!" "Gently, little lady," said Mr. Buddum, with a disagreeable smile, "it's plain to see you want teaching something," and he wrote a few lines in a book he carried. "Good day, Mr. Timson," said the boy, "the weather will continue," and the farmer was left in quiet possession of his pipe again. But the worthy man was regarding Ethel with a look of speculative inquiry. What was the difference between this little London child and one of his own? And yet he knew quite well not one of them would dare to speak up like that to a "strange gentleman."

A week later the whole household at the farm was thrown into a state of commotion. Mr. Timson had received a summons to appear before the magistrate at E—— on the day but one following. His surprise was almost greater than his anger, but having a wholesome respect for the power of law, he did not hesitate about starting to E—— on the day mentioned. The sitting magistrate happened to be the Rev. Titus Bouncer, a gentleman who entertained no very friendly feelings towards honest John Timson.

The fact was that, in the previous autumn, Mr. Timson, roughly tramping down a drove of late wheat, and the farmer had not taken it in the spirit that they thought his right. He called upon Mr. Bouncer, and several times, almost choking with indignation, I do not know if you realize who I am, sir?" "I have no wish to know anything about you," returned Mr. Bouncer. "You are nothing to do with this case. Make room for those who have business, please."

"But, sir, I protest—I will not submit—It is impossible—do you mean to say that you will not accept my explanation?" said Mr. Chilblud, almost choking with indignation. "I do not know if you realize who I am, sir."

"Usher, remove this person," ordered the magistrate, and Mr. Chilblud stepped down, becoming aware at the same moment that every one present was enjoying his discomfiture. Timson inhaled, without a word, the fine and burned out of court.

In spite of the most careful precautions on Mr. Chilblud's part, the story leaked out, and he received endless expressions of sympathy with his annoyance, his numerous enemies and friends alike chomping on the very disreputable behaviour of the

"Yes, sir."

"Then you are her guardian, otherwise

would have Ethel, and Mrs. Timson would give her a mother's care. So greatly do I respect the whole family, I can assure you that if any of my little ones had escaped the infection, I should have sent them to Ferndale Farm without a moment's hesitation. Of course, if you let Ethel go, John or I will send frequent reports of her, and he could go and see her. But you must think the matter over, and let me know when you come to a decision. Give my love to your husband and children, and accept the same yourself—from Your affectionate sister,

HELENA COLE.

FORM MRS. CHILBLUD TO MRS. COLE.  
19. PROPERTY-SQUARE,  
April 5, 1887.

My Dear Lena,—Have just received your letter, and am truly grieved at the bad news it contains. Measles is a nasty complaint, though I cannot say I have had much experience; but if the money is not paid then, you must take the alternative. Call the next case.

The hot rays of the afternoon sun were pouring down on the unsheltered road as Mr. Chilblud left the precincts of Hamptons High School, and made his way towards the Metropolitan station. A smile of satisfaction illumined his hard features. It was extremely gratifying to think of the visit he had just paid—of how teachers and pupils alike had trembled before him. They knew how impossible it was to hide mistakes from his critical eyes, how worse than useless to plead excuses for negligences or wrong-doing. Other inspectors might be put off, blinded to the real state of things, but not Joseph Chilblud. He did his duty to the letter, and he exacted the same from other people.

Consulting his watch, he found that he was in plenty of time for his train. This, too, was gratifying, for it was Mrs. Chilblud's day for receiving, and she was always pleased when her husband was in time to add his distinguished presence to the company. Turning a corner, he came face to face with a young man who looked very hot and fatigued.

"Ah, Preesang, how d'ye do?" "Pretty well, considering the heat and hard work," answered the gentleman addressed, who was a summing officer.

"Bust, eh?" "Very; they're such a confounded artful set. No end of trouble to unearth some of 'em."

"It must be done, though." "Yes! I've been called over the coals for being too easy. So now I pass none—take no prisoners."

"Quite right; the majority of these people are habitual liars, idle and depraved. If you paid any heed to their trumped-up stories of poverty and misery, you would never advance a cent."

"Well," said the worthy young man, in slow, wistful accents, "may be that's a mighty fine chap, but I tell you what it is, wife, if it wasn't as I'd like to oblige Missis Cole, I'd have none o' his gal here. Asking a few questions as it was, he set a set o' pick pockets!"

"I don't suppose he meant anything," said Mrs. Timson, conciliatingly. "Like enough it's only a banner."

"Then all I've got to say is, it's an unconscionable disagreeable manner," and the farmer reached down his hat and walked out of the room.

But Ethel soon established her own place in the hearts of the Timsons; they came in a very short time to regard her with almost the same affection that bestowed upon their own children, and she, with the easy adaptability of childhood, made herself perfectly happy in her new surroundings. There were four children at Ferndale Farm. Tom, the eldest, worked in the fields with his father; Andrew helped his mother in the household work, and the two little ones, Lucy and Mary, aged respectively five and seven, attended the Board School about a mile distant. This school served for three parishes, and was built in the most convenient spot, and was built for the purpose of educating the two little Timsons, and Ethel, attending them, depart would suffice herself by following the farmer or his wife, and watching them at work.

One afternoon in July, Mr. Timson sat in the porch, enjoying his after-dinner pipe and a mug of beer, with the easy consciousness of a man who has risen with the daylight and worked hard for seven or eight hours, when he observed it gentlewoman advancing from the gate, whom, in another minute, he recognized as a School Board officer who had paid him a visit the previous year. The farmer and his visitor exchanged remarks on the weather, the state of the crops, &c., and then came to a standstill, and communications that had arrived during his absence were placed in regular order. From among many selected ones which bore the Blanksbury post-mark, and, opening it, read what changed the benign expression of his countenance to one of white anger. These tidings he peruse the short letter before he clearly comprehended its meaning. It was in Mr. Timson's awkward writing, and ran:—

"Sir, I have been summoned, and find 2s. 6d. for your little gal not going to school. I ain't paid the money, and ain't going to.

JOHN TIMSON."

There was no heading or date, but the stamp bore that of the previous day. Neglecting the rest of his correspondence, Mr. Chilblud seated himself in a chair and pondered. His mind could not quite grasp the situation yet. He felt sure that there must be a misunderstanding. No magistrate in England would insult him. He, in fact, was so certain that there had been a mistake, that he determined to go down to Blanksbury to put matters right.

"He set out the following morning, and, on his arrival at Ferndale Farm, heard from the farmer a detailed account of the circumstances, which only confirmed his belief in a mistake.

"My dear Timson," he said blandly, "you might have saved yourself all this annoyance if you had only explained definitely who I am. However, I shall remain here until Tuesday, and when you again appear before the magistrate I will accompany you."

"Well, sir," said the Rev. Bouncer, "are you prepared to pay that fine?" but before Mr. Timson could reply, Mr. Chilblud stepped forward, and begged to allow to say a few words.

"And who are you, sir?" asked the magistrate, eying with no favour the calm, supercilious bearing of the inspector.

"I am the father of the child on account of whom Farmer Timson has been summoned. My name is Joseph Chilblud, and I reside at 19, Property-square, London. I am an Inspector of Schools."

"And what has all that to do with me, pray?"

"Simply this; I placed my little girl under the care of the Timsons, with a strict proviso that she should not attend a school of any sort, or receive instruction from any person whatever."

"Well?"

"Mr. Timson was merely carrying out my instructions."

"You say you placed your child under the care of John Timson; that is, you constituted him your guardian?"

"Precisely."

"And by so doing made him answerable in the same way as a parent would be. The officer finds a child over the age of five neither attending school nor receiving instruction at home. He does his duty in summoning the parent or guardian of the child. I do mine finding him. What have you to say to that?"

"That I strongly object. I have a perfect right to keep my child from school if I think proper."

Mr. Chilblud determined to give the magistrate a lesson.

"Prove your right," said the Rev. Titus, now fully on his mettle.

"I will. My little girl is delicate, and the doctors have forbidden her being taught."

"Where is your medical man's certificate?"

"Mr. Chilblud was obliged to confess that he had none, but would obtain one in twenty-four hours."

"Very good," said the magistrate; "you are at liberty to act as you think best. In the meantime, John Timson must either discharge the fine imposed, or go to prison in default."

"It is possible—do you mean to say that you will not accept my explanation?" said Mr. Chilblud, almost choking with indignation. "I do not know if you realize who I am, sir."

"Usher, remove this person," ordered the magistrate, and Mr. Chilblud stepped down, becoming aware at the same moment that every one present was enjoying his discomfiture. Timson inhaled, without a word, the fine and burned out of court.

In the question why the child named Ethel Chilblud, aged five years and seven months, was not attending school, he answered that she was not his child, and he had not been told to send her to school.

"But you have charge of the little girl; she is placed under your care?" asked the magistrate.

"Yes, sir."

"Then you are her guardian, otherwise

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSEL.	OWNER.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESIGNATION.	VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TON.	CONSIGNEE.	ESTIMATION.
HONGKONG.												
STRAMER.	Korski Marn	—	—	Christensen	Korski Marn	—	Jan. 12	Kimball	IN PORT ON 12TH JANUARY, 1887.	1400	Klippon Yusen Kaihish	NAGASAKI.
Activa Seyd	Jan. 10	Swedes	208	Arvid Carl, Karberg	Activa Seyd	—	Jan. 14	Stant	KOBE.	456	M. B. Kaithia	IN PORT ON 17TH JANUARY, 1887.
Activa	Jan. 10	Prikland	552	W. J. & Co	Activa	—	Jan. 14	Swain	STEAMERS.	1512	Nippon Yusen Kaihish	STEAMERS.
Anton	Jan. 22	E. Aarboe	396	Widmer & C	Anton	—	Jan. 9	Purvis	1451	Smith, Baker & Co	1451	Smith, Baker & Co
China	Jan. 26	Uldemo	649	Molokher & Co	China	—	Jan. 13	Reederino	1182	Nippon Yusen Kaihish	1182	Nippon Yusen Kaihish
Clymene	Jan. 25	Gulland	150	Bell & Co	Clymene	—	Jan. 12	Wider & Swire	1450	Smith, Baker & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co
Crusader	Jan. 21	Tow	45	Arnold, Karberg & Co	Crusader	—	Jan. 12	Wider & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co
Cyclops	Jan. 21	H. Nish	135	Widmer & Co	Cyclops	—	Jan. 12	Wider & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co
Dalis	Jan. 29	J. Watt	100	Swedes	Dalis	—	Jan. 12	Wider & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co
Danubus	Jan. 29	Arden	112	Swedes	Danubus	—	Jan. 12	Wider & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co
Dalmatian	Jan. 18	F. Oestmann	124	Swedes	Dalmatian	—	Jan. 12	Wider & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co
Footang	Jan. 14	Mac. Hall	990	Jordine, Matheson & Co	Footang	—	Jan. 12	Wider & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co
Formosa	Jan. 13	Harris	671	Donald Lapham & Co	Formosa	—	Jan. 12	Wider & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co	1450	Smith, Baker & Co
Gesia	Jan. 19	W. G. Peacock	409	O. & S. N. Co								